

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 8 weeks
" 25 " for each month.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER PRECIOUS THE PRESENTS." — Washington.

VOL. LXIV.

U. S. 5-20'S.

Choice Poetry.

For the Adams Sentinel.

LOVE'S FAREWELL.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Ment me to-night, when dewy stars
Are in the heavens set,
And we will bleed the happy hours,
When first in love we met;
Yes, meet me then, with winning smiles,
Beneath our trying tree,
And there will I most fondly breathe
My parting vows to thee.

Since we, alas! are forced to part
I care not where I go,
For by fate's stern and harsh decree,
Sons must meet us now;
But thou wilt not forget me then,
Oh! no, it cannot be,
Thine never canst forget the tears
Which I have shed for thee.

Alas! 'tis true that friends will change,
Like summer's gentle flowers,
And love too often blasted is
By winter's chilling hours;
But if, when I return again,
I find thee true to me,
I will but lightly mourn to think
That all are changed but thee.

FRIENDSHIP.

I feel the more, the more I know,
That friendship is a thing apart,
A more assurance of the heart,
A truth that little chimes for show.

A sympathy of soul and soul,
Which feels themselves in spite of birth,
And all the petty cares of earth,
Two halves of one mortal whole.

That asks no change, if unfeared,
And shuns to court the vulgar eye,
Contented in obscurity,
If it believes and is believed.

A lamp that needs but little oil,
But is with its own burning fuel;
A virgin stream that will not soil
Or mix itself with earthly soil.

A beauty that no tongue can tell,
That underlies our common dust,
As bright beneath the rough-ribbed crust,
Glistens the glory of the shell.

Felt in the presence of a hand,
Though face and voice be stern the while;
Sent in the message of a smile,
That only two can understand.

Miscellanies.

A Mother's Grave.

Earth has some sacred spots where we
feel like loosening the shrouds from our feet,
and treading with holy reverence; where
common words of pleasure are unfitting;

places where friendship's hands have ling-
ered in each other, where vows have been
plighted, prayers offered, and tears of part-
ing shed. How the thoughts hover around
such places, and travel through immemoria-
ble space to visit them.

But of all the spots on the green earth,
none is so sacred as that where rests, wait-
ing the resurrection, those we once loved
and cherished. Hence in all ages the better
portion of mankind have chosen the spots
where they have loved to wander at even-
tide and weep alone.

But among charred houses of the dead,
if there is one spot more sacred than the
rest, it is a mother's grave. There sleeps
the mother of our infancy—she whose
heart was a stranger to every other feeling
but love, and who could always find excuses
for us when we could find none ourselves.

There she sleeps, and we love the very
earth for her sake.

Infallible Remedies.

We have no faith in quack medicines,
but think it is always best when sick to ap-
ply to a regular physician. There are
however, some simple remedies for certain
disorders, which we can recommend as in-
valuable:

For sea sickness—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.

For accidents—keep out of danger.
For fear of sheriffs—pay your debts.

To be happy—be honest.

To please all—mind your own business.

To make money—advertise.

To make a clear conscience—keep the
commandments.

To keep posted up—take the *Sentinel*.

To prevent stammering—speak nothing
but the truth.

To sleep well—be industrious.

To have your memory blessed—pay the
priests.

Women Stronger than Oxen.

It is related of a certain New England
divine who flourished not many years ago,
and whose matrimonial relations are sup-
posed not to have been of the most agree-
able kind; that one Sabbath morning, while
reading to his congregation the parable of
the supper, in Luke XV, in which occurs
this passage—"And another said, I have
bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove
them; I pray then have me excused, and
another said, I have married a wife, and
therefore can not come"—he suddenly
paused at the end of his verse, drew off his
spectacles, and looking round on his hear-
ers, said, with emphasis: "The fact is,
my brethren, one woman can draw a man
further from the kingdom of heaven than
five yoke of oxen!"

How much to publish this death? asked
a customer of a newspaper office in
New York. "Four shillings," "Why I
paid but two shillings the last time I pub-
lished one." "That was a common death;
but this one is sincerely regretted." "I
tell you what," said the applicant, "your ex-
ecutors will not be put to that expense."

Can you tell me why a lamp-lighter
is like a cowardly soldier?" "No; why?"
"Because he fires and then runs away."

And see the cheapest lot of
silks ever offered in Gettysburg, which
are now open and ready for sale at

FAIRSTOCK'S.

Admirable Glasses; and having much ex-
perience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared
to fit all who need them.

Hair Jewelry made to order in the best
style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY required in the newest manner.

JOSEPH BEYAN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 20.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

KUNKEL'S

BITTER WINE OF IRON,

FOR the cure of weak Smauds, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and all cases requiring a Tonic.

This Wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess; Chlorate of Magnetic Oxide combined, with the most energetic of vegetable tonics Yellow Peruvian Bark. The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve Tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, arouses the pulse, takes off muscular Sabbathiness, removes the palor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON!

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, gives tone to the stomach, revives the system, and prolongs life. We now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of Counterfeits.—As KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by S. A. Kunkel, and his stamp on the top of the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

The Bitter Wine of Iron is put up in 75 cent and \$1.00 bottles, and sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the true stamp of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared and sold Whole and Retail by KUNKEL & BROTHER, Apothecaries, 118 Market St., Harrisburg, A. D. BUNKEL, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 3.—6m.

DR. ROBERT HORNERS NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE, in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an Apothecary, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

CHEMICALS.

PERFUMERY.

TOOTH POWDERS,

DRY PAINTS,

PAINTS ground in Oil,

OILS, expressed and distilled,

STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Paint Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very reasonable terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N.B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

ADVICE GRATIS.

May 13, 1862.

The Paris Mantilla, Cloak and

FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 Chestnut St. (Formerly No. 708.)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., invite the at-

ention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of Ans Cloaks and Furs, unparalleled formerly.

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest

attention to our

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of First Class Furs, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

Orders per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Phila.

Sept. 29—31.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYR

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—The Message of Governor Curtin was transmitted to the Legislature to day. The Evening Bulletin publishes the following abstracts:

The Governor, after calling attention to the moral and National blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us during the past year, proceeds to the consideration of the financial condition of the State. The total indebtedness amounts to \$39,500,000. Hitherto the State has paid its equivalent, but the Governor recommends the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature to the subject, and expresses the opinion that the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of the interest in the currency of the Government. He deems the policy of paying *equi* to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, as wholly unwise and founded on no legitimate principle.

Among other financial recommendations is a tax on the gross receipts of all railroad, canal and mining companies.

Alluding to the recent invasion of the State, the Governor returns his thanks to New York and New Jersey for their prompt assistance.

He invites the attention of the Legislature to the deplorable condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee.

He reviews his recommendation for the revision of the militia laws, and trusts that at a reasonable time be allowed, the State's quota will be filled by volunteers. The State has already sent 27,400 men to the field for general and special service.

The Governor concludes as follows: "That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we are all under the obligation of the one paramount duty that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms, to encourage its upholders, to stimulate by public liberality to themselves and to their families the men who give to it their personal service; in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God, of truth, of right, of liberty! The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes, and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very groundwork of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably."

We have, during the past year, made mighty strides towards such a solution, and to all human appearance, we approach its completion. But whatever reverses of blood and treasure may be required, there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out the thing to the end to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

They have sworn that not one star shall be rift from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

Supposed Movement Against Mobile—Affairs in Texas.

New York, Jan. 8.—The steamer *Yankee* has arrived, with advices from New Orleans to the 31st ult.

Another secret expedition left there on the 30th, its strength and destination unknown. But little doubt is entertained that it is eventually intended to operate against Mobile. For the present it is supposed that Pueganon will be occupied and an entrenched camp formed and preparations made for an advance on Mobile as soon as the rainy season is ended. For three days it has rained terribly. On Sunday morning the city was submerged to a depth ranging from one to two feet. This lasted near the river for several hours. Back toward the swamp, the streets are still under water.

There is nothing of importance from the front. The army is encamped, and all is quiet.

The latest advices from Texas present nothing new. Gov. Hamilton is said to be in New Orleans.

On the 12th the bones of Capt. Montgomery, of the 1st Union Texas Cavalry, one of the Union officers captured and hung by the rebels, were picked up and interred in front of Fort Brown, in the presence of our troops in Brownsville and a large concourse of citizens. Gen. Dana, commanding the 13th corps, and Gov. Hamilton were present. Gov. Hamilton made a thrilling speech. The loyal Texans have taken an oath to have vengeance on his murderers. Recruiting is rapidly going on, and refugees are continually coming into Brownsville, and all joining the army. All the citizens that remained there have taken the oath of allegiance and are loyal. Others are forced to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico.

An attempt was made to steal a schooner loaded with sutlers' stores and run her into a rebel port. The owner Houston, the master of the 18th Indiana Regiment, intimidated the captain and crew by presenting his revolvers at their heads, and he got safely into Port Cobell. The crew were all put under arrest.

A mass meeting of all loyal people in the State of Louisiana had been called for the 5th of January, to take into consideration the formation of a Free State Government. Nearly enough are enrolled to enable the State to return to the Union under the President's proclamation.

The One Thing Needful.

PHYSICIANS, with a unanimity that is truly remarkable, now recommend to their patients the use of Dr. HOOLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, as a preventive against all sorts of weakness. They give to the system, by purifying the blood, and invigorating the digestive apparatus. Mothers who are nursing, and old men find them invaluable. They should be introduced into our Hospitals, and if they were more generally used among our soldiers, all camp diseases would disappear. These Bitters have been before the public over fifteen years, and their popularity is still on the increase. Their reputation is known in every country upon the globe, and in fact they are more universally used than all others. We do not urge any one to take these Bitters, who imagines that no benefit will be derived therefrom; but this we do know, that those who have used them, would not be without them for the rest of their lives.

[Jan. 12.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKIN DISEASES, TETTER, ITCH, BLOTCHES, GLUCERS, LRYSPELAS, RING WORMS, SCALD HEAD, SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS covering the whole body, of long standing and most obstinate in character, are quickly cured by DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & Son, No. 320 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Sold by S. S. FORSTER and A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. [Jan. 12.]

READ THIS CERTIFICATE.

GREY HAIR RESTORED.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.

HAIR RESTORED.

HAIR RESTORED

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

Its Terrible Effects—Reports of Calamities—The Mercury 23 degrees below zero—Rails and tracks up—An Aarful Night on the Prairie—Several persons frozen to death.

The Chicago papers contain full accounts of the great storm of snow and wind which swept over the greater part of the Northern States on Thursday and Friday, the last day of December and the 1st of January, completely blocking travel by the railroads and causing immense suffering. There has been nothing approaching it in severity since the memorable winter of 1855. The following particulars are from the Chicago Times and Post of Monday the 4th instant:

EXTENT OF THE STORM.

The great snow storm, which commenced in this vicinity about half past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, seems to have extended over a tract of country second only to that visited by the memorable storm of 1855. The recent storm was not accompanied, in any locality, with the immense falls of snow, which formed the great feature of the storm of 1855, neither was the tract of country visited by so extensive, yet it possessed features which made it as terrible as that any that has occurred for years.

The greatest fall of snow seems to have been in Illinois, the quantity gradually decreasing until, at O'Fallon, in the east, there was little; at O'Fallon, Nebraska, in the west, but three or four inches. Here it was about eight and a half inches.

THE INTENSE COLD WEATHER.

On Friday the snow ceased falling, but the atmosphere became intensely cold. Two thermometers in the city marked 22 degrees below zero. Of course the mercury was governed by the exposure. We hear of one that marked 28, which was probably the lowest in this city. The wind and the cold continued terribly all day Friday. It was dangerous to travel any distance. One gentleman had his ears frozen going from Rudolph street to the Tremont House—not seventy yards. Not only hundreds, but thousands of people had some part of their bodies frozen. Hundreds of citizens, business men, who reside a mile or so from their places of business, could not reach their places of business from Thursday night to Saturday morning. The street railways were blocked up, and hands could not turn out for fear of freezing to death.

About forty men, women and children, who were in attendance upon the Catholic ladies' bazaar, in Metropolitan Hall, remained in the hall all night, unable to reach their homes. Shortly after daylight, sleighs and other conveyances were procured, and the half starved and half frozen women and children were carried home in a comfortable way as practicable on that terrible morning.

On New Year's day not a street car was moved in any part of the city. Even had the tracks been in a condition to render movement possible, it could not have been done; neither man or beast could have endured the terrible cold—twenty to thirty degrees below zero.

PEOPLE FROZEN.

About every other man visible on the streets on New Year's day presented a frozen nose, a pair of frozen ears, frozen cheeks, or complained of frozen toes or fingers. Such cases were slight, however, in comparison with some others. Three soldiers were picked up by the police on Thursday night, who were rapidly freezing to death. One was found in the public square, with both feet so badly frozen that it is feared they will have to be amputated. Another had his face, ears and both hands frozen badly. The third was less seriously injured.

A man was carried into Pardee's barn, so badly frozen that it was thought he would die. One of the carriers of the Post while delivering his papers on Friday morning, beyond Union Park, was badly frozen that he had to be carried into a house and provided with medical aid. His case, we learn, is not dangerous.

INJURIES.

There was a report current in the city that six men had frozen to death at Camp Fry. There is no truth in it. There was much suffering among the men, of course, but no deaths. They are now comfortably quartered near the Metropolitan Hall.

It was also reported that forty prisoners were frozen to death at Camp Douglass. The number was subsequently reduced to eight. There are no reasons why this should be true. The prisoners are provided with barracks which are certainly sufficient to prevent freezing. We should not have been surprised if the guards had frozen, and the suffering among them must have been terrible.

AN AWFUL NIGHT ON A PRAIRIE.

The train on the Michigan Central Railroad, which was due here at half past ten o'clock on Thursday evening, proceeded with great difficulty until within about four hundred yards of the Michigan Southern Crossing, some seven miles out.

At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, the mercury fell to thirty-eight below zero on Friday, and on Saturday it was thirty-six below. Business was entirely suspended. At Rockford, Ill., the mercury was thirty-three. Several were frozen to death, and business was suspended. At Dubuque, Iowa, all railroad travel was stopped Friday Wednesday until Sunday. The wind blew a terrible gale, and the snow was piled up in high piles on the track. On Friday the mercury was thirty below and remained between twenty-six and thirty below all day.

At Milwaukee the mercury ranged from Thursday to Saturday from 30 to 35 below, with a driving wind. Frozen noses, ears and feet were innumerable. People were picked up on the street insensible. Railroad employees were badly crippled for life. At Springfield, Ill., soldiers were frozen to death at Camp Yates. A stage driver was frozen to death on his box.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., the mercury was, on Saturday, twenty-eight below. Two men were frozen to death. At Madison, Wisconsin, the roads were blocked on Wednesday and Thursday, with snow fourteen and fifteen feet deep, with the thermometer, on Friday, at 34 below, and on Saturday at 36 below. It is reported that at Camp Randall a large number of soldiers were badly frozen.

The army register at Fort Snelling marked fifty degrees below zero. But twice before, since 1821, when the fort was established, has it reached that figure.

Death, under any circumstances, is so terrible, that the strongest and bravest pale when they realize that they are in its presence. But when men are compelled to sit and watch its coming and note the flight of each moment which brings its icy touch nearer and nearer, there is something in it so grandly terrible that, while there is the faintest hope of averting it, the weakest minds are tormented with pain's strength, and the faintest hearts with treacherous resolution. One by one, out into the blinding storm.

went those who were able, and, digging down through the snow drifts which were piled over them, they tore up the fences near the road and brought them as fuel to the cars. Here was something which would provide warmth until they could be rescued from their perilous situation. The boards were broken up and the last cooking stoves soon gave out a generous fire. The wind as it rushed along drew the flames up through the kindling pine, up the stove and pipe were heated red. Then a new peril broke upon the passengers. The roof of the car took fire from the heated pipe, and crackled and curled downwards towards the passengers, as if in mockery of their misery. The snow was banked almost to the bottom of the car, and was separated from the others by hand and was an utter impossibility. If the flames once got fairly under way the whole train would be consumed, and its living freight turned out upon that bleak prairie without shelter, and at the utter mercy of the pitiless winter. That were certain death.

In this moment of peril the women vied with the men in their efforts for the common safety. More than one fair hand now eagerly grasped the glittering snow, a moment before regarded as their greatest peril and hailed it as the angel of their deliverance. Some of the men, with hatchets, mounted the top of the car and commenced cutting away the portion on fire; other men and the brave women carried snow and dashed it from the inside and from the outside upon the burning roof. At first it seemed as if all hope were in vain, but energies were not slackened or hearts unnered. The contest was brief but desperate, and resulted in the flames being quelled. The wind and snow came rushing in at the great aperture in the roof, and the car was no longer tenable. All the passengers then withdrew to the next one. Proper precautions were taken against a similar disaster there. But the ashes had been unfortunately entirely removed from the stove in this car, and, when anticipating danger, the floor of the car took fire from the bottom of the stove. It was much easier extinguished than the other, but not without considerable labor or until a large portion of the floor had been cut away, and that car thus rendered untenable.

The passengers of the entire train were now huddled in the only remaining car. It was now nearly two o'clock in the afternoon, and there were no signs of the storm abating or of any deliverance reaching them. A sense that terrible sufferings and a horrible death awaited them in the hours of darkness, now not far removed, was gaining ground among the passengers, and one by one they suffered themselves to drift into that state of listless indifference which ever characterizes men who are calmly awaiting a fate they cannot avert.

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